

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.63

p. 15-22 wanting 5

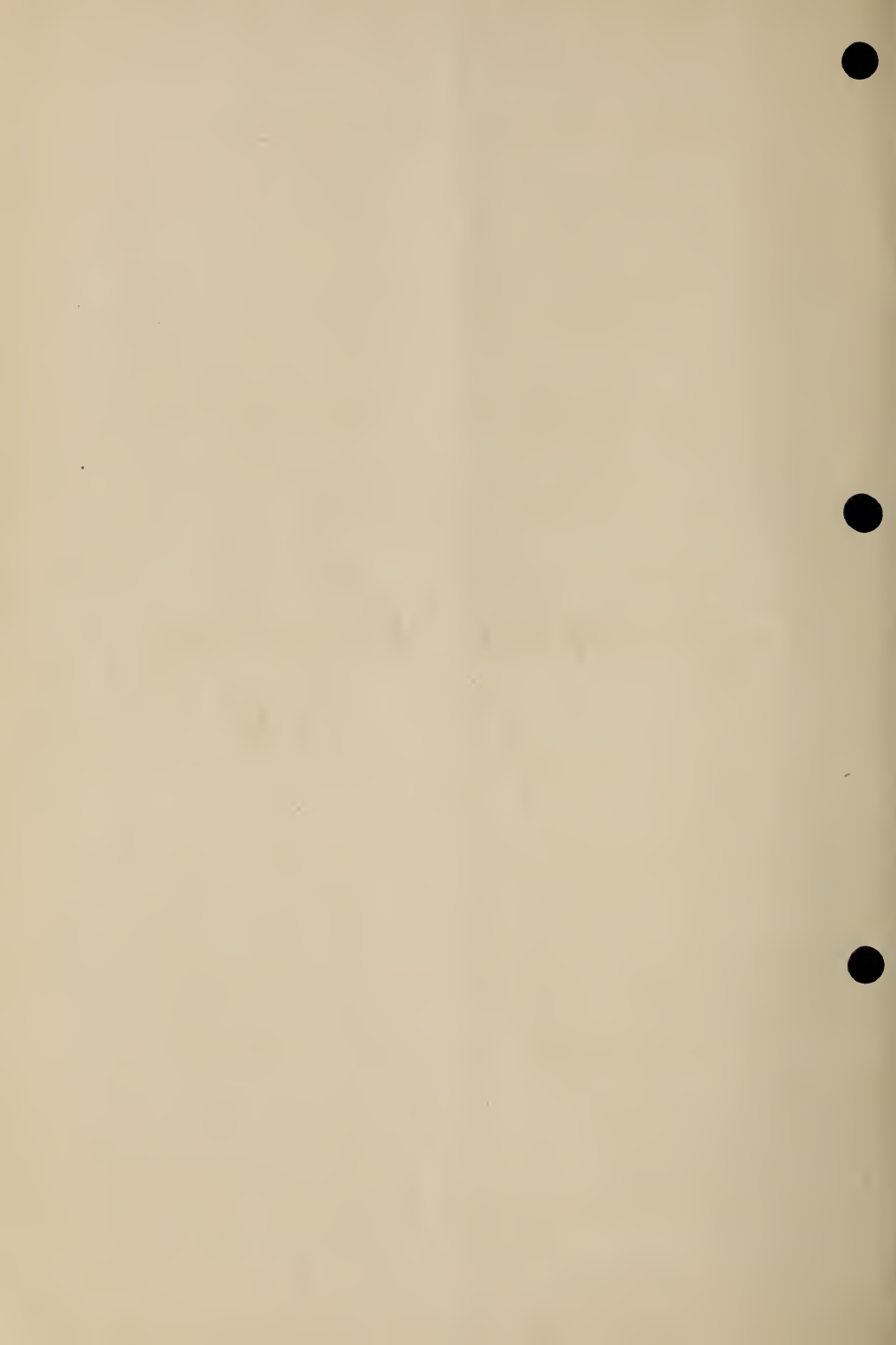
1920

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

1900?



GREENSBORO NURSERIES



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

Greensboro Nurseries,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Proprietor.

HARDY MARKET ORCHARD FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

REECE & ELAM, Book and Job Printers, Greensboro.

1900 (?)

ries at 10 to 15 cents per quart, you are selling water at a profit that should make you an advocate of water pure and unadulterated. There are 32 quarts of strawberries to the bushel, and at 10 cents per quart gives \$3.20 per bushel. 87.66 per cent. of strawberries is water and only 12.34 per cent. solids; hence in selling strawberries, at 10 cents per quart you are getting \$2.70 per bushel for water, and when you sell wheat at \$1 per bushel, you sell 89.50 per cent. solids and only 10.50 per cent. of water. Hence you are selling great chunks of valuable solids off your land at about \$1 per bushel, when in berries you sell water at \$2.70 per bushel.

The North Carolina Chemical and Agricultural Experiment Station shows.

Strawberries . . .	87.66	per cent	Water	and	12.34	per cent.	solids.
Raspberries . . .	86.21	"	"	"	13.79	"	"
Grapes	78.17	"	"	"	21.83	"	"
Peaches	80.03	"	"	"	19.97	"	"
Apples	83.58	"	"	"	16.42	"	"
Oats	11.00	"	"	"	89.00	"	"
Corn	10.90	"	"	"	89.10	"	"
Wheat	10.50	"	"	"	89.50	"	"

With the above analysis, is it any wonder that he who is most successful in pumping water into his fruits by thorough cultivation and lets nature cover the water with her many charms, makes a grand success? I will give the cheapest and most practicable way of supplying the water to the plants under the head of cultivation, found on another page.

SELECTING PLACE FOR AN ORCHARD.

Select land with natural fertility if possible, and with natural drainage, otherwise, both must be supplied. The first, by deep and thorough plowing and the application of manures; and the latter by tiling. Peaty and spongy land is particularly unfitted for tender fruit; it becomes warm by day and radiates the heat rapidly on clear, frosty nights. It is a familiar fact to many cultivators, that low valleys are more subject to night frosts than more elevated locations. Objects at the surface of the earth are chilled by the radiation of the heat to the cold, clear sky above, and they cool by coming in contact with the surrounding air, which thus becomes heavier, rolls down the declivities and settles like the water of a lake in the lowest troughs. Thus the warm, moist air coming in contact with the cold air causes frost to form very rapidly. This shows the importance of elevated sites. A dry, firm soil is, however, of great consequence.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

If the trees are to be planted on poor land, the soil should be well broken with a sub-soil plow if possible, at least fifteen inches deep, at all events, not less than a foot deep, and if the soil be too wet naturally it should be under-drained and then lay off the orchard, either with a plow or with stakes (it is the cheapest and most practical to lay off with a plow, and if the plowman is an expert the rows will be perfectly straight each way) and then haul some rich scrapings from old fences, or from under old houses, or settlings from ravines in the woods, or some good muck well pulverized, and throw a few shovels full of leached ashes or well rotted stable or barn-yard manure, and mix the whole together thoroughly by digging deeply with a long grubbing hoe; the tree may then be planted in the check. If the soil be fertile, a thorough plowing is all that is necessary in preparation, as we cannot conscientiously recommend the digging of *large deep holes to plant fruit trees in*. My observation of the *fatal effects of the deep hole system* leads and prompts

me to speak out on this question. Plant your trees in the natural soil, just as it was formed by a wise and beneficent Creator; give the main roots a chance to permeate the sub-soil in search of the necessary tree and plant food contained in the clay, which is most certainly denied them if confined within the narrow bounds of a hole three feet wide and two feet deep, or even five feet wide. If deep holes are used in planting, the entire area of land should be broken up as deep as the holes; for if a tree be planted in a hole filled with rich compost, the roots will feed upon the rich earth in the hole until they become thickly matted, and the fertile properties in the soil are exhausted, and the main roots being too tender to penetrate the solid sides of the hole, and the tap root becoming diseased because of the stagnant water at the bottom and having no permanent connection with the clay, and every resource for sustenance cut off, the tree dies prematurely.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Fruit trees may be planted with success in North Carolina and border States at any time when the ground is clear of frost and dry enough, from October until the first of April, and we have planted with fine success as late as the middle of April by immersing the roots in thin muck before planting. We prefer November and December, however, for the reason that the trees have the benefit of the snows, sleets and rains of winter to settle the earth around the roots and in the spring they are ready to grow off vigorously. Also we believe fall planted trees to have the advantage over trees planted in the spring, because the roots of transplanted trees make considerable growth during the winter months.

MANAGEMENT OF TREES AND PLANTS ON RECEPTION.

As soon as the Trees and Plants reach destination they should be immediately unpacked, and bundle untied, a trench being open to receive them, they should be placed in a slanting position and the roots well covered with soil—pouring on water to keep them moist until planted in the orchard. If the trees be received in the Fall and it is not convenient to plant in November or December, the planting may be delayed until February or March without serious injury to the trees, provided the roots be well covered with soil.

HOW TO PREPARE TREES FOR PLANTING.

If the trees are very dry or shriveled, from any cause, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Care should be taken to cut off with a sharp knife all mutilated portions of the roots by an undercut, and if the trees are large every branch should be cut off close, and a small part of the top. Severe pruning is much the best for a newly transplanted tree. Fully half the top of a peach tree should be cut off, and at least one-third of an apple tree, and standard and dwarf pear trees and other fruit trees should be cut back like the apple. Cut off the limbs and save the tree.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not set the trees more than one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery—except dwarf pear trees, which should be set three or four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery—the color of the bark will indicate how deep they stood in the nursery. "Some people plant a fruit tree as they would a post," so says Mr. Downing. It is a great mistake to cram the lateral roots down from six to ten inches lower than they stood in the nursery. Spread out all the roots in their natural position. Cover with good soil, well pulverized, and press the earth around the tree gently with

the foot—leaning the trunk slightly toward the south-west. And if the planting be done late in the spring cover the ground six or eight inches deep around the tree with straw, leaves, shavings, tanbark—anything that will shade the ground and keep it moist the first summer. If the trees be well cut back there is no need of staking. If the ground be dry at the time of planting in spring, pour a bucket of water around each tree and water well till rain falls and success is sure.

SIZE OF FRUIT TREES FOR PLANTING.

Small, thrifty trees are the best by far, as they can be more easily and more safely removed than larger ones, and the roots will be much less damaged or broken, and after being planted they stand like a post, and are not blown about by the winds like large trees. They make more rapid growth and are more easily formed into proper shape. The testimony of distinguished horticulturists is uniform on this subject and we here quote from two of them as published in one of the standard agricultural journals of the country. Dr. Kennicott says:

"Plant small trees. They cost less at the nursery, less in transportation, and in planting you will lose scarcely none at all. You can form the tops to suit yourself. Form the heads as low as you please, which, on flat lands, is absolutely necessary to success."

Dr. John A. Warder says:

"The purchaser is his own master, and his tastes and wishes must be consulted. If he wants large trees, by all means let him be indulged. He will have to pay in proportion, he will have more wood for his money; more labor in planting, and vastly increased risk of the life of his tree; but let him be indulged with his five-year-old trees. While his neighbor, for a smaller sum invested, with less freight, less wood, labor, and infinitely less risk, will plant his maiden trees, and five years hence will market more fruit."

DISTANCES AT WHICH DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TREES, VINES AND PLANTS SHOULD BE PLANTED.

Standard Apples, 30 to 35 feet apart each way; Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 to 25 feet; Dwarf Pears, 12 to 15 feet; Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, 15 to 20 feet; Currants and Gooseberries, 3 feet apart in the rows and the rows 4 feet apart; Grapes, bunch varieties, 7 to 8 feet; Scuppernong family, 20x20 feet; strawberries, 15 inches apart in the rows and rows 2½ feet apart. In field culture the rows should be 3½ feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

40 feet apart each way	25	12 feet apart each way	302
35 " " " " " " " " " " " "	36	10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	436
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	48	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	681
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	69	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,210
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	109	5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,742
18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	135	4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2,722
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	194	3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4,840

CULTIVATION.

Here lies your success or failure! A great many people seem to think that after a tree is planted, the next thing to do is to harvest the fruit. Never was a greater mistake made. Can you expect to plant a grain of corn, and without cultivation harvest an ear? Certainly not. So it is with fruits ex-

cept to a greater extent. As shown on a preceding page, fruit is principally water distilled by nature into the many delightfully flavored juices. Hence, the importance of supplying the water to the plants that the little rootlets may pump it to the fruits, and there is no way that this can be done so practically as by thorough cultivation.

In the first place, the land must be broken deeply and thoroughly pulverized, so as to absorb the rain and hold it in a position ready to be taken up by the plants. The next question is, how can the water be retained in the soil and kept ready to be taken up by the plants? By constant cultivation. Air cells form on the surface of the ground through which the moisture escapes, and these must be broken in order to retain the moisture, and constant, shallow cultivation must do it. Keep the surface stirred as often as twice each week during dry weather. As a test that constant cultivation will retain the moisture, take a plat of ground and as often as twice or even four times a week, or better every afternoon, rake the soil over with a garden rake, and the moisture will be found each morning to have risen to the dust and there been stopped just where the little rootlets are, that need the moisture, for they have come near the surface to breathe the oxygen that is in the air. Again, as proof, throw a blanket on the ground, and you will find the soil moistened under it, while all around you will find the dry earth, which shows that the moisture escaping from the soil has been stopped by the covering, and you can have a covering or blanket of dust over your entire field by constant cultivation, and thereby retain the moisture, which is so essential to success. I have one block of apple trees of 140,000 which was worked with the cultivator fourteen times last growing season besides the regular work with the hoes.

All kinds of small grains are injurious to an orchard unless sown early in fall for winter protection and plowed under early in the spring—rye is best for this purpose, while plants that require nice and constant cultivation may be planted in the orchard without injury, either to the orchard or the crop that you are raising. To sow an orchard in small grain and let it seed is to court failure; especially is this true while the trees are young. After the apple orchard has grown sufficiently to come into bearing, it may be sown in small grain without serious injury, but never should a peach, plum, or apricot orchard go out of cultivation.

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Please observe the following requests: That all orders be written plainly in a separate list, designating the names and number of the kinds of fruits, &c., desired.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

Those not wishing to get particular amateur kinds, but desiring a selection of the BEST, would do well to leave the entire selection to us, it being a part of our profession to know the various soils and locations best suited to our leading varieties of fruit. Therefore when the order is sent it would be well to give a description of the soil, &c. When varieties wanted are specified, my patrons will please state whether I shall fill up the order with other and similar varieties, should some of those ordered be exhausted at the time of the reception of the order. I always give the purchaser his choice as far as I possibly can, but when the kinds specified cannot be furnished or are known to be indifferent fruits, I will take the liberty to substitute others in their places, unless orders are received to the contrary.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPMENT.

Parties who may favor me with their orders through the mails, are requested to send very plain directions as to shipment and I will always endeavor to follow directions. When the route or conveyance is left to me, I will use my best judgment. As I sell largely through canvassing agents, and have agents at various points, I have quoted in this catalogue the regular selling prices, and I propose to deliver the trees at destination at these prices, in good order, and I warrant the varieties true to name. And I hold myself ready to furnish trees, &c., to the original amount paid for such as may prove untrue to name, and not farther. If any one of my patrons prefer to pay the freight and take all risk in shipping, I will make a suitable discount for their accommodation. Orders taken by my duly authorized agents or sent to me by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention. Orders from parties unknown to me should be accompanied with the CASH or satisfactory reference, as my terms are invariably CASH.

The Southern States should produce all the fruit we consume, and yet every year many car loads of apples, grapes and evaporated fruits are shipped in and consumed that should be raised here and the money kept at home. Our land will produce nearly all kinds of fruit to perfection. There are no finer peach sections than the sand hills of the Middle Southern States, while the Piedmont and mountainous sections will produce apples equal, if not superior to the North; and that too on land costing not one-third as much as the same kind of land in the North and North-west, yet we send many thousands of dollars North for what we could raise at home at a very small cost.

We have superior advantages over northern nurseries. Being centrally located, our fruit will succeed over a larger territory, and we have never had the yellows, which have been so disastrous to the peach in Delaware and

Northern States. The different nurseries North almost invariably in speaking of their stock say that their peach pits were gathered in the *South* where the yellows are unknown.

J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., says:

"Only those who know the yellows, and dread it, and fight it from start to finish, can hope to succeed. I have in fruiting orchards more peach trees than any man on earth, and I know from sad and dearly-bought experience that peach trees grown in any of the central or northern states cannot be depended on as free from yellows and *the only way to secure a healthy orchard at the start is to plant only southern-grown trees*, from below the tainted district. Knowing this as I do, I have entirely abandoned growing peach trees at the north, and in future shall only plant and sell trees grown in the far south. *They are free from every taint of yellows*; to buy other trees is to court failure."

The above is from a man who knows what he is talking about. Mr. Hale, as he says, has more fruiting peach trees than any other man on earth, and this is strong testimony coming from a Connecticut Nurseryman and Orchardist.


I am using every precaution to keep the San Jose Scale and other infectious diseases out of my Nurseries. Our State Entomologist examines my stock every six months, and has never found it on any stock grown in my nurseries.

I do not attempt to compete in prices with some Cheap John establishments over the country, but rather aim to give my customers the very highest attainable excellence in varieties and quality of stock. It is the poorest kind of economy to plant ground in cheap, trashy stock even if it cost nothing.

LIABILITIES ON MY PART.

Should any mistake occur in filling orders, my patrons will please inform me immediately, giving the number of the biller which will be stenciled on tag, and I will make everything satisfactory. But the complaint must be made within three days after the trees have been received.

References—Neil Ellington, President Greensboro National Bank; J. W. Walker, Pres. City National Bank; Samuel L. Trogdon, Vice Pres. City National Bank; I. W. Fry, Pres. Greensboro Loan and Trust Co.; Ed. P. Wharton, Pres. Southern Loan and Trust Co.; J. A. Odell, Pres. Odell Hardware Co.

 I can deliver Strawberry Plants by the dozen and by the hundred by mail at any post office in the country, and will guarantee safe arrival at destination. I can also ship small trees, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes, &c., by mail in small quantities by cutting off the tops, which should be done—anyway before planting.

CATALOGUE.

I give a general list of fruits adapted to Southern culture, and which have been tested in various locations and in my own orchards and gardens and found desirable and profitable. Those who are well acquainted with the different kinds can, from this list, readily make their own selection; but those who are ignorant of their qualities, &c., would doubtless get a much better assortment to leave the selection of kinds to me.

APPLE TREES.

For prices, see last page.

EARLY APPLES.

Yellow May—Small, round, sub-acid, juicy, pleasant flavor. Valuable for its earliness. Tree erect in growth, very productive. Ripe last of May and first of June.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size, yellow, roundish, oblate, juicy, tender, fine sub-acid flavor. Gives general satisfaction. Middle to last of June.

Early Ripe—Similar to Early Harvest; larger, quality and color about the same; ten days later; tree an erect grower and good bearer. July.

Yellow Transparent—Valuable as an early market variety, medium to large, light yellow. June.

Red Astrachan—Rather large, deep red, rich flavor; a beautiful apple and fine for market. Tree a fine, vigorous, erect grower and bears abundantly. Middle to last of June.

Strawberry—Has been shown at several of our Fruit Fairs and was the finest apple on exhibition. Every person who saw it was amazed at its beauty. Medium to large size; slightly ribbed; color, whitish striped and splashed with light and dark red. August 1st to 15th.

Carolina Red June—Medium size, oblong, conical, fine deep red, juicy and refreshing in flavor. Tree vigorous and bears young and abundantly. Highly prized for market. Last half of June and July.

✓ **Eckel's Red Sweet June**—Size above medium, somewhat oblong, very red, sweet and very agreeable flavor; begins with the Carolina Red June and continues for four or five weeks. Good and bears abundantly.

Yellow Sweet June—Medium size, roundish, rich, juicy, sugary, agreeable flavor. Tree erect, thrifty and prolific. Good for cooking and eating. Ripens with Red June.

Sine Qua Non—Medium size, roundish, conical, pale greenish yellow; rich, juicy, aromatic. Tree a slow grower, good bearer. July.

Early Joe—Small, striped with red, very fine flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

Gem—In 1891 we offered a premium for the best seedling apple and a committee appointed by the State Horticultural Society awarded the premium to an apple offered by Mr. Perry, of Chatham county, and we pronounced the apple a "Gem" and secured it for our customers. It is medium to large, roundish oblate, clear yellow, flesh rich golden, with a very delicate fine flavor. July and August.

Summer Rose—Small to medium size, yellow ground and beautifully striped and clouded with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, excellent. Tree a slow grower, but abundant bearer, bloom late and is seldom injured by late frosts. July.

LATE SUMMER APPLES.

Summer Pearmain—Medium size, roundish conical, pale yellow, with dull red streaks; rich, juicy, nearly sweet, a fine apple. Tree a slow grower but good bearer. The Nursery trees are generally one-third smaller than the other varieties of the same age. August.

Yellow Horse—Large, yellow, with red cheeks; rich, juicy sub-acid, a little tart when not fully ripe, fine for cooking, drying and cider. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. August.

Maiden's Blush—Medium to large oblate, pale yellow ground, with a red cheek or blush; flesh white, tender, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid, rich flavor. Tree spreading in its habit, vigorous and very productive. Last half August and September.

FALL APPLES.

Bonum—A remarkably fine apple. It was exhibited at two meetings of the American Pomological Society, held at New York and Rochester, N. Y., and it was regarded as one of the finest table apples in America. It originated in Davidson County, N. C. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, greenish yellow, covered with red in the sun; rich, juicy, high flavor. Should be in every orchard and fruit garden. September and October.

Grimes' Golden Pippin—Medium, oblong, rich yellow color; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. October.

Buckingham—Large to very large, striped; juicy, rich, very agreeable flavor, a very popular Southern variety; fine for the table, or culinary purposes. Tree upright, thrifty and bears young and enormous crops of well matured fruit. September and November.

Coe—Large, roundish-ovate, slightly oblique, regular, smooth, striped red on yellow; flesh tender with sub-acid flavor, good and one of the prettiest apples in my collection. September and October.

Gravenstein—Rather large, roundish, slightly oblate, obtusely and obscurely ribbed, surface a little wavy; striped and splashed with bright red on a yellow ground; cavity rather deep; calyx large; basin deep, narrow; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, sub-acid or rather acid, high flavored. Mid-autumn. Productive, handsome, and excellent. Fine in all localities. Shoots strong, becoming smooth and shining, ascending. October.

Yellow Bellflower—Large to very large; sub-acid, rich, juicy, pale yellow with a slight blush, oblong, conical. Tree vigorous, spreading, productive. October and November.

Vandevere Pippin—Large to very large, roundish, flattened at both ends, and very deep cavity; greenish yellow, covered with stripes and blotches of dull red, good flavor, juicy and rich. Tree forms a round head; vigorous and productive. October and November.

Wine—An apple of very high quality, medium size, roundish oblate, light red, often pinkish color, flesh yellow, rich, juicy, aromatic. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. September.

Glori Mundi—Strong, thrifty grower; but moderate bearer; fruit very large and handsome when grown in rich soil; yellow, juicy, good. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Handsome Russian apple, proven one of the hardest and profitable in cultivation; fruit medium size, regular in form; roundish-oblate; skin smooth, fine, washed and splashed with red and yellow ground; flesh juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. September.

EARLY WINTER APPLES.

The following list are fine Apples for early Winter use, and worthy of a place in every orchard and fruit garden, but will not keep later than January in the cotton belt of country, while in the mountains they are late keepers. The fruit is of very good quality, and with great care may be kept until February and March in the low country.

Pine Stump—Medium to large size, roundish, fine, deep red in the sun, streaked in the shade; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, aromatic, high flavor. Tree upright, spreading, hardy, thrifty and very productive. Native of Eastern Carolina. October and January.

King of Tompkins County—(King Apple.) Fruit very large, roundish or oblate, angular, skin yellowish, striped and clouded with fine dark and light red; flesh yellowish, tender, with a rich and very agreeable flavor. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. December.

Clark's Pearmain—Medium size, roundish ovate, pale yellow; rich, juicy, vinous, saccharine, aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, productive. October to January.

MEDIUM WINTER APPLES.

This list will also keep much later in the mountain country.

Loy—Origin, Missouri.—in size as large as the Ben Davis, resembles Wil-lowtwig in form; color a beautiful red on yellow ground, deepening into a rich bronze or russet, with marblings, minute dots; flesh fine, rich, yellow, juicy. The original tree commenced bearing at five years old; bears annually. December and January.

Rome Beauty—Tree a moderate grower. Succeeds well at the Southwest. A late bloomer. Fruit large, roundish, approaching conic, yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Good. October to December.

Winesap—One of the most popular apples in cultivation. The fruit is medium to large size, roundish, slightly oblong, conical; color dark red, with occasional streaks, flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, rich, vinous, aromatic flavor, fine for Winter cider as well as other uses. Tree vigorous, spreading, and bears annual and abundant crops, and succeeds well in nearly all soils and locations. October to March.

Stayman's Winesap—A seedling of the Winesap, originated with Dr. J. Stayman, Leavenworth, Kansas. We give his description:—"Tree very vigorous, open, irregular, spreading; wood very dark; dark heavy foliage; an early and very abundant bearer, tree much in appearance like Winesap; fruit hangs well on the tree. Fruit medium to large, heavy, oblate conical, regular; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed, mixed and striped with dark dull red; dots medium, numerous, distinct gray; stem of medium length, slender; cavity wide, deep, much russeted, extending, regular; calyx large, open, or half open, erect, large; basin rather narrow, abrupt, deep, furrowed; core medium; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, mild, sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Season January to May."

Ark. Mammoth Black—Resembles the Winesap in every way except the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, and the fruit is larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all, a long keeper. Flavor milder, more of a sub-acid, but fully equal to the Wine Sap. All who know the Winesap's value, the chief objection being its small size, will understand at once the great prize found in the new variety, equal to Winesap in all and excelling it in so many most important points.

Romanite—Medium to large, roundish, oval or oblong, brownish red, rich, juicy, nearly sweet, very good. Tree spreading, vigorous and very productive. October and February.

✦ **Royal Limbertwig** (Carolina Baldwin)—Medium to large, pale yellow, streaked and splashed with dull red; fine grained, rich, juicy, very good. Tree vigorous, spreading, productive. October to February.

Ben Davis—Large, striped, a very pretty apple, and one of the finest varieties in cultivation; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid and good. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. October to March.

Carolina Beauty—The fruit is large, deep, crimson color, form roundish, flattened at the ends; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, crisp, with a very fine, spicy, aromatic flavor. Tree a fine grower, and regular bearer. Ripe in October and November.

Gully—Medium to large size, brownish red, sometimes striped and splashed with brownish red, fine grained, juicy, rich, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree upright, spreading and very productive, and comes into bearing at an early age. Originated in Warren County, N. C., and is the most popular Winter apple in that county. Should be planted in rich soil or highly improved soil to make the best large fruit. October to March.

Virginia Beauty—Large, conical, red, flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Mid-winter.

LATE WINTER APPLES.

Shockley—A native of Jackson County, Georgia. Medium size, roundish, conical, yellow ground, striped and splashed with crimson; sub-acid. Tree quite upright, vigorous, healthy, and bears very heavy crops of well-matured fruit. Keeps well until May and June.

- Winter Neverfail**—Medium size, roundish, red, juicy, rich aromatic; one of the best Southern Seedlings, and a very desirable and profitable apple, as it matures and keeps well without the usual care. Being exposed to the action of frost does not affect this fruit; it keeps well anywhere if sheltered during the winter, and it will hang on the tree until December and then keep well.
- Albemarle Pippin**—Large, roundish, slightly lop-sided, remotely conical or else a little flattened; dull green, becoming a yellowish green, sometimes with a slight blush. Flesh greenish-white, juicy, crisp, fine-grained, with a high, fine flavor. Keeps until spring, retaining its fresh, crisp, sprightly flavor. Tree of rather slow growth. Succeeds well in Albemarle County, Va., and all similar sections in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. One of the best varieties for foreign markets. November to April.
- Nansemond Beauty**—Originated in Nansemond County, Va. A very popular apple wherever known. The tree is upright, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rather oblong, conical, deep red, sub-acid, juicy, rich, fine flavor. Matures and keeps well through Winter until March and April.
- Matamuskeet**—Medium size, dull purplish red; flesh firm, moderately juicy, quite rich, high vinous flavor. Tree succeeds well if planted in rich or highly improved loamy soil, and in such soil the fruit is often of large size, and more luscious in flavor than in ordinary soil. January and May.
- Yates**—Best of a class of small winter apples; flesh fine-grained, rich vinous, aromatic, luscious flavor; fills the place of Hall, Bar Seedling, and Johnson's Red. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. November to April.
- Winter Banana**—Originated in Indiana. Highly endorsed by the Michigan Horticultural Society, and will, I think, succeed in our Piedmont and mountain sections. Large, fine-grained, golden yellow, shaded with red; rich, juicy, sub-acid, fine flavor; good keeper; erect, thrifty grower, young and prolific bearer. Winter.
- McCuller's Winter**—Originated in Wake County, N. C., and is one of the best keepers yet introduced. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. Medium, dark and light red; quality good. January to March.
- Red Limbertwig**—Medium size, streaked and shaded with pale red or greenish yellow; rich and aromatic, but rather dry; a very popular and profitable apple in the mountains, but does not succeed well toward the coast, as it rots and drops off prematurely in many localities. January to May in the mountains.
- Pervis Winter**—New, medium, red, russet. Originated in Eastern North Carolina. Better keeper than Winesap. Tough skin, rich and melting when fully ripe.
- ✓ **Bloomless, Seedless and Coreless**—Origin, Virginia; medium size, sub-acid, good, a late keeper, tree good grower, a real curiosity, as more than nine apples out of ten are destitute of seed or core, being solid meat, while occasionally an apple will be found with two or three seeds and an imperfect core, flowers with short petals almost indistinct.
- Winter Sweet Paradise**—Medium, yellow; good bearer; fine quality. November to February.

- LeConte.**—Fruit large, poor quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Blights. Ripe in August in North Carolina.
- Garber.**—This is another of the Oriental Pears. Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Keiffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Keiffer. Ripens between LeConte and Keiffer.
- Keiffer's Hybrid.**—Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy with a musky aroma, quality good when ripened to perfection. To some it is very good. A very young and prolific bearer and as near blight proof as a Pear can be called.
- ✓ **Magnolia.**—Of the Oriental class; originated in South Georgia. Described as large to very large; broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellow russet, tinged with red and brown on sunny side; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; prolific bearer, dwarfish grower. Three to four weeks later than the Keiffer.
- Japan Golden Russett.**—Described as unusually productive; bearing in clusters, commencing to fruit young; strong, luxuriant growth; large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, with branches bending under the loads of Golden Russett pears is a thing of beauty. The fruit is medium size, flat or apple shaped. October.
- Duchess De Angouleme.**—A remarkably large and fine pear, quite valuable for market. Fruit very large, dull greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh white, juicy, buttery, rich, excellent flavor; succeeds best as a Dwarf on the Quince stock. September. D.
- Seckel.**—Without doubt the finest flavored pear in cultivation, and one of the hardiest and most free from disease. Fruit small to medium size, yellowish brown, red cheek, juicy, rich, spicy, aromatic flavor. September. S. and D.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.**—Large, yellowish green, brownish red cheek; flesh very juicy, buttery, melting, rich. September. S. and D.
- Lincoln Coreless.**—Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few if any seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter pears. Color golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight.
- Lawrence.**—Medium to large, yellowish green, with a shading of brown; rich, juicy, buttery, fine. Healthy tree. November to December. S. and D.
- Winter Nelis.**—Medium, greenish yellow, covered with russet, flesh juicy, rich, melting, sweet, excellent. October and December. S.

PLUM TREES.

Wild Goose.—A valuable plum, not only for its good quality, but also for its hardiness, freedom from the destructive attacks of the curculio, its adaptation to all soils and locations, and its enormous productiveness. It is a Southern fruit of great value. Fruit large, red, very fair quality, juicy and rich. July and August.

Imperial White Gage.—Medium to large, greenish, yellow, with a white bloom; juicy, rich, most excellent flavor. July and August.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, greenish yellow, with a golden tinge next the sun, dotted with red; sweet, rich and delicious. August.

General Hand.—Very large, deep yellow, very good. August.

Peach Plum.—Very large, red, juicy and very good. July.

German Prune.—Long, oval, purple, blue bloom, very good. August.

Damson.—Common blue; very prolific and hardy; fine for culinary purposes. From middle to last of August.

Shropshire Damson Plum.—Much larger than the old blue damson. Superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Introduced from Japan and succeed well through the South, and some of the Botan family succeed as far North as Rochester, N. Y.

Willard.—A new Japan variety, medium size, round; color dark clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow flesh, sweet, fair quality. Tree very distinct and hardy; will ripen ten days earlier than the Alexander Peach and in the South, through Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, will ripen in May.

All nut bearing trees root very deep, hence they should be planted when the trees are small, or they are very hard to get to live.

Chestnut, American Sweet.—This variety is found over a large extent of country, and is easily grown if transplanted while the tree is small; bears at an early age, usually at eight years, often on some trees earlier; makes a handsome shade tree, and grows rapidly.

Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut.—A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young—two year old trees in nursery row often are loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing, and enormous size, render them of great value wherever they succeed, and they seem to succeed here and in all the Southern and Border States. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy and peculiarly adopted to our Sunny South.

Red June—Large for so early a plum, ripening from ten days to two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Color fiery red; quality good.

American—Described as a cross of the old Roberson and the Abundance. Fruit three times as large as the Wild Goose; a glossy coral red, unsurpassed in beauty by any plum; bright, yellow flesh, moderately firm and very delicious. Season just after the Abundance. July 15th.

Chalco—Described as a complete combination of the Prunus Simoni and Burbank. Shape and color about the same as the old Prunus Simoni, but greatly improved; blooms later; fruit large, flat tomato shape; deep reddish purple; very sweet, rather firm; exceedingly fragrant, yellow flesh; small seed, almost stemless; the fruit completely covers the older branches like the grains of corn on a large ear.

✓ **Apple**—Named from its very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance, and keeping quality of the apple; very large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; striped and mottled until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple, very rich, highly flavored, and nearly freestone. Last of July.

Prunus Simoni—Large, tomato shaped, dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine, blooms very early. An uncertain bearer.

Hale—Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; slightly sub-acid, with delicious peachy flavor; cling. Ripens during August. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated by Luther Burbank; who values it for its excellent quality and late ripening, when good fruit is scarce.

Ogon—Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality, freestone; ripe last of June; the earliest of its class, and the slowest grower.

Botan, or Abundance—Medium; round; pointed; skin yellow; washed with purplish crimson with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

Burbank—Fruit of medium size; form roundish conical; tapering towards the end opposite stem; cavity regular, deep, abrupt, with peculiar leather-cracked marks; suture scarcely perceptible; stem stout, half-inch long; apex a mere point; smooth, with very little bloom; skin of medium thickness, tender, peeling easily from fully ripened specimens; melting, juicy; stone small to medium, pointed, clinging to flesh; flavor rich, sugary, resembling other Japanese plums; quality best. Ripe middle to last of July; a strong grower, and very young and prolific bearer. Another fine market variety.

Kelsey—This is one of the first plums introduced from Japan. Has fruited all through the South. Fruit large; heart-shaped; greenish yellow; overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh solid, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; pit small; freestone, adheres slightly. Valuable for canning and evaporating.

ARPICOT TREES.

✓**Orange**—Medium, orange shape and color; good.

Royal—Large, pale yellow, orange cheek, juicy; very good.

Turkey—Medium, deep yellow, marbled with red, juicy, rich, sweet.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Brought to this country by a class of people called Mennonites, who settled in Nebraska and Dakota.

Gibb.—Tree hardy, a good bearer, fruit medium size, color yellow, flavor sub-acid, juicy. The best early variety. Ripening with the Strawberry, it cannot help proving a great acquisition to the list of fruits.

Alexander.—Tree hardy, an immense bearer, color yellow, flecked with red, both skin and flesh; flavor sweet, delicious; shape oblong; season last of May.

Nicholas—Tree hardy, a splendid bearer; fruit medium to large, color white, flavor sweet, melting, season early in June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit medium size, color white, with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy; season last of June.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. Many of them succeed in the border States and as far North as New England.

✓**Hubbard**—Large, clear bright yellow.

✓**Bungome**—Very large, beautiful golden yellow.

✓**Gold Dust**—Medium; golden yellow; fine flavor.

NECTARINES.

Kirkman's Mammoth—Very large and fine.

July Early Violet—Medium; greenish yellow, red cheek; very good.

Boston—Large; yellow, red cheek; juicy rich, very good. August.

Plums, Apricots and Nectarines do much better if planted in back yards, or where pigs and poultry have free access to them, and the earth kept solid about them. The curculio must be destroyed by some means, in order to have fine fruit. The most effectual remedy we ever tried is to destroy all faulty fruit that falls to the ground; and there is no surer way than to give hogs and poultry free access to the orchard. By eating the faulty fruit they destroy the worm that would come out a full fledged curculio in the next spring. To gather the curculio spread a white sheet under the tree late in

the evening and early in the morning, and then jar the tree violently with a muffled mallet, or by striking the stump of an amputated limb a few times, and the little GRAND TURK, in the form of a rusty, hard, ugly bug, with a projecting bill, will become sullen and drop on the sheet, where he can be easily destroyed. This work must be done soon after the fruit sheds the bloom, and kept up several days at intervals, until the fruit is out of danger. The curculio punctures the fruit and deposits an egg.

CHERRY TREES.

Early Purple Guigne.—Large, dark purple, tender, juicy, sweet, and very choice flavor. One of the finest early cherries. First of May.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, rich, sweet, delicious. May.

Black Heart.—Large, tender, juicy, rich; sweet. May.

Governor Wood.—Large, light yellow, marbled with red; fine. May.

Elton.—Large, yellow, red blush, rich, juicy, very fine. May.

Luelling.—New; originated in Oregon. Fruit very large; fine quality; very dark red; flesh firm. Tree rather tender.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, very juicy, fine flavor. May.

Coe's Transparent.—Medium, pale amber, tender, juicy, first rate.

Great Bigarreau.—Very large, dark red, excellent flavor. Last of May.

Napoleon Bigarreau.—Very large, pale yellow, very fine.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

May Duke.—Medium to large, red, sub-acid, rich, fine. May.

Reine Hortense.—Very large, red, sub-acid, rich, juicy. June.

Early Richmond.—Medium, red, tender, juicy, rich acid. First of May.

English Morello.—Large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.

Late Duke.—Large, light red, sub-acid, good. Last of June.

Morello.—(Common.)—Medium size, very hardy and prolific. Well known; dark red when fully ripe. June.

QUINCE TREES.

Orange.—Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. August.

Champion.—This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality, ripens later, a more upright and thrifty grower, and more prolific.

Meech's Prolific.—Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after the Orange, the most prolific of all known varieties.

FIG TREES.

Brown Turkey.—A fine old variety.

Marseilles.—Large and fine, yellowish white.

Celestial.—Large, white, fine.

MULBERRY TREES.

(EVERBEARING.)

✓ **Large Black English.**—The most profitable Mulberry in cultivation. It is the best and cheapest food for swine, especially for sows and pigs during the Summer months. Fruit very large, and perfectly black when fully ripe; rich and delicious. Poultry feed on it ravenously, and a few about the house are desirable and profitable. Begins to ripen in May and continues until the middle of August. The fruit drops freely when ripe.

Large White English.—Similar to the above except that it is nearly white when ripe, very sweet and rich, but does not bear quite so full nor last quite so long as the Large Black, and the tree not quite so hardy.

Russian.—Small black Bears very young.

NUTS.

All nut bearing trees root very deep, hence they should be planted when the trees are small, or they are very hard to get to live.

Chestnut, American Sweet.—This variety is found over a large extent of country, and is easily grown if transplanted while the tree is small; bears at an early age, usually at eight years, often on some trees earlier; makes a handsome shade tree, and grows rapidly.

Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut.—A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young—two year old trees in nursery row often are loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing, and enormous size, render them of great value wherever they succeed, and they seem to succeed here and in all the Southern and Border States. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy and peculiarly adopted to our Sunny South.

Pecan.—(*Hickoria Pecan*, *Carya Olivaeformis*). Found growing in the Southern and Western States and Indian Territory. Texas producing the largest nuts, while those from the Territory are not quite as large. Both prove hardy here, and we believe will grow wherever the Hickory will thrive. Nuts oblong, smooth, kernel sweet and delicious. Our stock is from the best selected large nuts. Trees bear at the age of ten to twelve years. A fine ornamental tree.

English Walnut.—Fine grower with handsome spreading head. It will grow and succeed here—there is a tree on the former grounds of these nurseries that has borne for years. The nut and its value is well known.

Walnut, White.—(Butter nut, *Juglans Cinera*). Nuts of this variety differ from black, in being longer, oily, wood white.

Juglan's Condiformis. (*Hart Shaped Japan Walnut*)—This is one of the finest nuts known, and yet very scarce, even in Japan, where it originated. The nuts crack easily, and the kernel drops out whole. The flavor is sweeter and richer than the English Walnut, the tree hardier and very handsome.

Seiboldii.—(*Japan Walnut*).—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Larger than the Condiformis, the shell a little thicker; nuts produced in clusters; meat sweet, of the best quality; leaves large, green; tree vigorous, very hardy; young and prolific bearer.

GRAPES.

Concord—The most popular and reliable bunch grape; perfectly hardy, very productive, and suited to nearly all situations. Bunch large, compact; fruit large, black, when fully ripe; melting and delicious. August.

Ive's Seedling—Bunch medium to large, compact; fruit medium to large; black, juicy, rich, sweet, and high flavored. July and August.

Moore's Early—An extra large black grape that has received from twelve to fifteen first-class premiums for extreme earliness, large size. Vines about as vigorous and hardy as its parent, the Concord.

Campbell's Early.—New, originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, who tested it for several years before giving it to the public, and described it as a very strong grower, with thick, heavy, mildew resisting foliage; very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered, compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round, often an inch in diameter; black, with a bright purple bloom; skin thin, tenacious, flavor rich; sweet, sprightly, vinous; flesh firm but tender. We received a basket of this grape from the originator, and they were the finest that we have ever seen. Ripening with the earliest.

Worden's Seedling—A fine early black grade. Of fine quality; bunches large, berries large. Equally as prolific as Concord and ten days earlier.

Moyer Early Grape—Undoubtedly the very best early, prime quality, red grape. It is very sweet as soon as colored; skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew and early as Champion, and you have an idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when ripe gradually changes into raisins.

- Clinton**—A very hardy and reliable grape. Bunch and fruit medium; black, juicy, sweet and very good; makes fine wine. July and August.
- Hartford Prolific**—Bunch and fruit large, black, sweet, rather juicy, good. One of the best and hardiest early grapes. July.
- Catawba**—Bunch and fruit medium to large, dark amber color; juicy; succeeds best in poor soil. September.
- Delaware**—Bunch and fruit rather small, light red, translucent, sweet, rich, vinous, aromatic, first rate. July.
- Diana**—Bunch large, fruit medium, rich, vinous, juicy. September.
- Champion**—This grape is a large black, and is one of the earliest in cultivation; ripens more than two weeks earlier than the Concord. Very hardy and comes into bearing very young.
- Salem**—A very fine grape. Bunch large, fruit medium to large; red, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; strong grower, very hardy. August.
- Wyoming Red**—An early light red grape, with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry but pulpy, with a little foxiness, yet sweet and good. A valuable grape for market.
- The Eaton**—A black grape, often measuring nearly an inch in diameter, with a dense blue bloom. The berry is for the most part juice, not of a high quality; not so sweet as that of the Concord, but free, or nearly so, of the foxy flavor of that popular variety. You will readily sell all the fruit you can raise, as it is very showy.
- Diamond Grape**—Bunches large, often shouldered and sometimes double-shouldered; berries medium, skin thin, but tough; berries hanging well to the peduncle, even when very ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted. The vine is a strong grower with healthy foliage, and a very abundant bearer. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes.
- Martha**—Bunch and fruit medium to large, greenish white, most excellent flavor. August.
- Empire State**—Seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton; bunches large from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval, color white with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside, flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; ripening very early and continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy, vigorous and productive.
- Lutie**—Originated in Tennessee; bunches medium to large; color dull red; flesh sweet, equal to the best, a little foxy to the smell which is not perceptible to the taste. The great value of the Lutie lies in its hardness, ability to stand any kind of weather and not rot. All others have rotted badly in vineyards on account of damp weather, but the Lutie alone ripened sound. It is a rapid grower and extremely prolific; ripens one week ahead of Concord.
- Green Mountain (Winchel)**—Color greenish white, skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb.

The Niagara—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower, bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries as large, or larger than Concord, mostly round, little greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore, can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds. Very hardy.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red, flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.

The Following Are Known as the Muscadine Class:

James Grape—Grows in small bunches, from three to ten berries to the bunch, the berries being so large they often appear like solid bunch grapes. The largest berries often measure three and a half inches in circumference. Skin black, thin but tough; quality superior to the celebrated Scuppernong. September to October.

Scuppernong—The great arbor grape. Best for cotton belt of country. Large, yellowish white, sometimes sprinkled with red and patches of russet; rich, juicy, sugary, melting with a very musky, aromatic, highly perfumed, delightful flavor. August and September.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits, in the months of April and May, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits and pleasure which may result from its cultivation when properly conducted are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. Plant in March, April, September, October and November on good ground well pulverized and enriched. Bone dust is the best and 1,000 lbs. to the acre is not too much on a good, loamy soil. Any kind of soil well drained, pulverized and enriched, will produce paying crops of berries. Set in three feet rows, fifteen inches apart in row for field culture and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway every third or fourth row. Keep in hills with runners cut, cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, and uncover the crowns early in the spring. After fruiting spade in a light dressing of manure or bone meal.

Pistulate varieties (marked P) have impertect blossoms. Some of them are among the most productive varieties, as is proven by Bubach and Gandy, provided a hermaphrodite (perfect bloomer) variety like Sharpless, Lady Thompson and Clyde, are placed very near them.

Clyde—A remarkably large, uniform, and finely colored berry, of excellent quality and a good shipper; begins to ripen very early and continues until late in the season; strong staminate variety, and valuable to plant as a pollinizer for imperfect flowering kinds. It is not only very large, but also excellent in quality; two features not usually combined in the same berry. When customers buy them once, they will want them again.

Brandywine—Rarely has a variety ever been produced which excelled for so many purposes and over such vast regions of the country as does the Brandywine. In vigor and lustiness of plant growth it has hardly an equal, and certainly no superior. It succeeds on all soils, thriving on even very poor land, its splendid equipment of roots enabling it to find food and drink where many would perish outright. Brandywine is a heavy bearer of brilliantly colored berries of the very largest size, which are good to ship, to eat, to can—in fact, good for any and every purpose that a strawberry can be good for.

Gandy, p—Still holds its reputation as a late berry. It requires good cultivation and rich soil. The berries are of large, uniform size and shape, of bright crimson color, very handsome and showy, of good quality and very firm.

Bubach, p—This is a magnificent strawberry. We get good reports from the Bubach from all parts of the country. While a vigorous grower it does not make plants freely. You will find Bubach a valuable variety. In vigor of plant and yield of fruit it is remarkable. The fruit is large and handsome, specimens in many instances being far above the average.

Lady Thompson—This is the new North Carolina variety which, by the astonishing prices the berries brought on the Northern markets, created such a stir among fruit growers. Owing to its large size and strong points as a shipping berry, it brought from 30 to 40 cents a quart, while other kinds were selling at less than half that price. The fortunate man who got it first grew 10,000 quarts an acre, and cleared \$13,000 on it in one season. Perfect bloomer.

✓ **Gandy Belle, Isabella, or No Name**—"Entirely distinct from Gandy, with which it has no kinship whatever. It has three names, and merit enough to justify three times as many. Plant growth, vigor and health itself. Berries of the very largest size and magnificently colored. The finest large berry grown." Perfect bloomer.

Sharpless—A superb variety in every respect. Plant enormous, producing very heavy fruit stalks that are loaded with fruit of the largest size, the first picking, however, being very irregular. Quality good, ripens late. Took first prize at Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition, for largest fifty berries; also for best four quarts.

✓ **Seaford, p**—A new berry of great promise. Early. Large. Solid red meat. A great shipper. Strong, healthy plants. I expect much from this berry.

Bismarck.—Resembles Bubach in general appearance, but is a more robust grower, and is even more productive. The berries are very fine, being extra large, firm and solid, coloring all over a brilliant scarlet; of excellent quality. In form it is obtuse-conical and very seldom cocks-combed. A decided improvement upon Bubach, and valuable for any purpose. Midseason.

✓ **Heflin and Hanback's No. 3**—Vigorous growth, hardy; large size; enormous productiveness; firm, uniform shape; desirable glossy crimson color. Superior quality and its ability to produce large, fine berries on thin soil, are some of the claims of its introducer.

RASPBERRIES.

Ohio—(Cap.) A strong grower; hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium.

Shaffer's Colossal—Hardy and a strong grower. It is a difficult variety to propagate, hence owing to this and the great demand, prices must be kept up. Order these very early.

Cuthbert—Red. One of the leading late market varieties and one of the best Raspberries in cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson; quite firm and of good flavor.

Hansell.

Gregg.

Turner.

CURRANTS.

Red Dutch.

White Dutch.

White Grape.

Fay's Prolific—Large, red, one of the very best.

BLACKBERRIES.

Kittatinny—Very large; black and sweet.

Crystal White—Medium; very early; crystal white, sweet and fine.

Wilson's Early—Extra large size and quite early.

Early Harvest—Large; early; sweet.

Snyder—One of the hardiest, large and fine.

Guilford—Grows wild in Guilford county, N. C., and in its wild state is far ahead of any cultivated variety I have ever seen. Very large; sweet and without the hard core found in most varieties; medium; early.

Lucretia Dewberries—The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet, equal in size to the largest Blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success.

ROSES.

ROSES EVERBLOOMERS.

- Admiral Dewey**—Delicate, blush pink, shading to white.
- The Burbank Rose**—Hardy, strong grower; flowers large, double, cherry-crimson.
- Coronet**—The sweetest, largest, and freest blooming Hybrid Tea rose in cultivation; identical in form and size with Paul Neyron; peculiar color, in bud a deep rich carmine, which lightens as the flower opens to a soft, clear pink, with each petal distinctly edged with a silvery-gray.
- Enchantress**—Blossoms with astonishing freedom; large, double flowers, in immense clusters; creamy white, slightly tinted with buff in the center.
- John Hopper**—One of the most reliable Hybrid perpetuals ever grown; flowers large, regular and full; brilliant, changing to a bright, glowing pink, shaded with scarlet; very sweet and profuse bloomer.
- Magna Charta**—Bright, clear pink, finished with crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form, and very double.
- Gen. R. E. Lee**—Orange-yellow; good grower, with elegant long buds on long stems; very profuse bloomer, coloring deeper and richer in cloudy weather; so peculiar and rich as to attract attention wherever seen.
- Papa Gontier**—Large, long rose, with thick petals of dark carmine-crimson; inner petals a bright rosy-carmine and light up well at night.
- Bride**—Tea, lovely, pure white, very fragrant rose; adapted for forcing; buds full and double, possessing good characteristics.
- Bridesmaid**—Strong grower, with handsome foliage; flowers a lively pink; very popular and a good seller.
- Devoniensis (Magnolia Rose)**—Beautiful, creamy-white, large, very full, with Magnolia fragrance.
- Etoile de Lyon**—Fine, yellow, bedding rose for outside planting; very hardy, blooms freely, and every flower is a gem.
- Hermosa**—Old favorite; always in bloom, always beautiful; fine form, full color the most pleasing shade of pink, soft, but deep.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**—Strong, vigorous grower, large flower, pure white.
- Helen Gould (Formerly No. 1900)**—Flowers as large as the American Beauty, resembling it in fragrance and color; fully and perfectly double; buds beautiful, long and pointed; color, warm, rosy-crimson. Perfectly hardy.
- The Queen of Edgely (Pink American Beauty)**—Soft, rich, pink. In habit of growth, form of flower and foliage, in fact, in every particular, it is identical with American Beauty, of which it is a sport, or offspring.
- Marion Dingee**—Deep, brilliant crimson; richest Tea rose in existence.
- Marie Van Houtte**—Pale yellow; edges of the petals often rosy-tinted; very free bloomer.
- Pearl of the Garden**—Canary, golden-yellow; flowers large, beautifully formed.
- White Pearl of the Garden**—New, white, Tea.
- La France**—Hardy; no variety can surpass it in delicate coloring, silvery-rose, shaded with pink.
- Madam Lambard**—Pink, good buds, rosy-bronze.
- Maid of Honor**—Pink, free bloomer, darker than Bridesmaid.

- Maman Crochet**—Pink, Tea; strong grower, large buds and flowers borne on long stems.
- Mrs. Robt. Garrett**—Shell pink, fine buds, strong stems, heavy foliage.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Large, very full, perfect form; color bright, glowing crimson, rich and velvety.
- Giant of Battles**—Glowing red flowers, very large and double.
- Paul Neyron**—Hybrid, very large, dark pink, old favorite.
- American Beauty**—Large, glowing crimson, with a shade of purple; no more popular rose in the market.
- Bon Silene**—Tea, crimson, very fine highly-colored buds.
- Katherine Mermet**—Pink; large, full, well-formed, very beautiful in bud.
- Mademoiselle Franciska Kruger**—Yellow, large full flowers; a grand bedder.
- Marie Guillott**—Tea, white, tinted with lemon, large and good shape.
- Meteor**—A rich, dark, velvety-crimson; free bloomer and good grower.
- Sunset**—Tea, rich, golden-amber; intensely beautiful.
- Safrano**—Tea, bright, apricot-yellow; very much esteemed.
- Coquette des Alpes**—Hybrid, profuse bloomer; in clusters, pure white sometimes shaded with blush, large and fragrant.
- Gen. Jaqueminot**—Rich, velvety-crimson, changing to scarlet crimson; beautiful in bud or open; without a rival in fragrance and rich color.
- Gen. Washington**—Brilliant-crimson, rich and beautiful; flowers large and double.

ROSES—CLIMBERS.

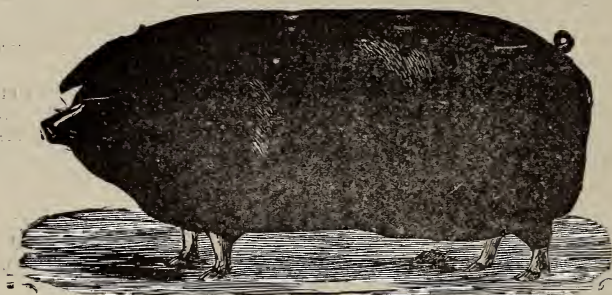
- Carmine Pillar (The Butterfly Rose)**—Hardy climber; very large flowers of the brightest possible rosy crimson, lasting for several weeks.
- Climbing Paul Neyron**—A bright pink that no rose excels; true perpetual bloomer; the freest of all climbers.
- Empress of China**—New, hardy, and very free bloomer; flowers large from pointed buds, soft red, turning lighter as it opens, blooms from May to December in the open ground.
- Climbing Pearl of the Garden**—Large, golden-yellow; a profuse bloomer producing 100 flowers to Marechal Neil one; hardy in the South; a most remarkable, and the best yellow rose ever seen.
- Climbing Meteor**—Rich, bright red, persistent bloomer; makes a growth of 10 to 15 feet in one season; brightest colored of all roses.
- Marechal Neil**—A beautiful, deep, sulphur-yellow; very full, very large, and exceedingly fragrant; the best known and finest yellow rose in existence.
- Gem of the Prairie**—Bright, violet-crimson, large, double, and fragrant; not so free as some varieties.
- Rambler**—Crimson.
- “ Yellow.
- “ White.

The last three are free bloomers; clusters, as many as 50 buds on one stem.

GREENSBORO HERD
THOROUGHbred
REGISTERED POLAND CHINA.

The POLAND CHINA HOG is too well known to need any description. I have the very best that money can buy or skill produce, and I sell at about

**ONE-HALF THE PRICE SUCH STOCK ARE
USUALLY SOLD FOR.**



I can do this because I advertise with my Nursery stock without extra expense, and it does not take as much to feed thoroughbreds as it does scrub stock.

I began raising pigs to eat up my refused fruit, as it is the most practical way to destroy the curculio which is the worm in the fruit, which goes into the ground as the fruit decays and comes out next spring a little brown bug with a long bill, ready to puncture the fruit and lay the egg which makes the worm; by feeding the fruit you destroy the worm and next year's crop of curculio.

In the beginning I had both thoroughbred and scrub pigs and noticed that the thoroughbred would keep fat on one-half what it took to feed the scrub stock, and that the meat from the former was costing me less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, while the latter was costing near 7c. per pound; hence it did not take me long to stock up with the very best that money could buy.

The man who raises fruit should raise pigs, and the man who raises pigs should raise fruit, and the man who does not raise both is apt to find times hard when his one crop is low in price, or happens to fail; for meat and fruit he must have, and to sell at other people's prices and buy at other's prices is sometimes inconvenient.

My pigs are shipped in light crates with self-feeding chutes for which I make no charge.

Single pigs 8 to 12 weeks old \$10.00 each, \$15.00 per pair. Special prices on larger prices. Address,

JOHN A. YOUNG,

CARE GREENSBORO NURSERIES,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

